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OCT 7 '42

# The War

## TRANSFER OF A WARSHIP TO NORWAY UNDER THE LEND-LEASE ACT

[Released to the press by the White House September 16]

At the Washington Navy Yard on September 16, upon the occasion of the transfer of a ship to the Norwegian Government under the Lend-Lease Act, the President and Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess Martha of Norway spoke as follows:

**YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, MR. AMBASSADOR:**

If there is anyone who still wonders why this war is being fought, let him look to Norway. If there is anyone who has any delusions that this war could have been averted, let him look to Norway. And if there is anyone who doubts the democratic will to win, again I say, let him look to Norway.

He will find in Norway, at once conquered and unconquerable, the answer to his questioning.

We all know how this most peaceful and innocent of countries was ruthlessly violated. The combination of treachery and brute force which conquered Norway will live in history as the blackest deed of a black era. Norway fought valiantly with what few weapons there were at hand—and fell.

And with Norway fell the concept that either remoteness from political controversy or usefulness to mankind could give any nation immunity from attack in a world where aggression spread unchecked.

But the story of Norway since the conquest shows that while a free democracy may be slow to realize its danger, it can be heroic when aroused. At home, the Norwegian people have silently resisted the invader's will with grim endurance. Abroad, Norwegian ships and Norwegian men have rallied to the

cause of the United Nations. And their assistance to that cause has been out of all proportion to their small numbers. The Norwegian merchant marine has lost some 200 ships and 1,300 seamen in carrying the supplies vital to our own and Allied forces overseas. Nor has the Norwegian Navy been less active. Norse fighting ships battled valiantly but vainly against the invader, destroying one third of the German invasion fleet before they were overwhelmed by superior forces. Right now the blue cross of Norway flies on the fourth largest Navy of the United Nations—a Navy whose operations extend from the North Sea to the Indian Ocean.

It is today the privilege of the people of the United States, through the mechanism of the lend-lease law, to assist this gallant Navy in carrying out its present heavy duties.

Your Royal Highness, as a token of the admiration and friendship of the American people toward your country and her Navy, I ask you to receive this ship. We Americans, together with the millions of loyal Norwegians, are glad that this ship is being given today the name of the King of Norway—a leader well versed in the ways of the sea, a true leader who, with his people, has always stood for the freedom of the seas for all nations. May this ship long keep the seas in the battle for liberty. May the day come when she will carry the Norwegian flag into a home port in a free Norway!

**MR. PRESIDENT:**

On behalf of the King and the Government of Norway I am very happy to accept this ship

of war, which under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act you have today transferred to my country. Having just returned from London, I am in a position to bear personal witness to the deep appreciation with which your friendly and generous action is being received by those who lead the Norwegian people in its fight for freedom.

But not only the leaders—also Norwegian men and women everywhere, on sea and on land, on the home front, and on the external front—are stirred at what is taking place here today. It is not alone what this admirable, technically complete submarine chaser means as an addition to our fighting Navy but also, and not the least, what it signifies as an expression of the friendship and common purpose of our great comrade in arms, the American people.

The beautiful and generous words just expressed by you, Mr. President, about the Norwegian people and its contribution to our common cause, will ultimately find their way to every Norwegian home, every Norwegian ship

on the seven seas—yes, everywhere on this globe where Norwegian men and women are praying and working and fighting to regain the free and happy Norway of our deepest longing.

Especially coming from one whose clear vision and unfaltering courage has contributed immeasurably to rally the forces of freedom, your words will bring hope and renewed faith in deliverance from the yoke of the barbarians.

The tidings of America's rapidly increasing mobilized manpower and war production, of the flaming spirit of America's fighting forces already manifested in engagements on land, sea, and in the air are every day telling our hard-tried people that with such an ally we cannot fail.

The Royal Norwegian Navy is proud and happy to call their own this ship, named after our beloved leader, King Haakon VII. Those who are going to take her into the thick of our common battle tell me that their greatest ambition shall be to show themselves worthy of their flag and of the trust and friendship of the President and the people of the United States.

#### ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN, SEPTEMBER 14

[Released to the press September 15]

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:<sup>1</sup>

Yours is the first large group of fellow countrymen that I have had the privilege and pleasure of meeting face to face since returning from Japan. For me it is therefore a thoroughly memorable occasion. But the real inspiration of this meeting springs from what you are, what you have done, and what you are doing. You symbolize the backbone of the civilian participation in the war effort of our country, and in your contribution to that effort you have achieved outstanding success. Permit me to express my sincere and hearty congratulations to the workers and the management of the Remington Arms Company on your having won the thanks of our Government and country as ex-

pressed in the award of the five "E's" which you receive today. Effort, efficiency, and effectiveness. Whatever those "E's" may officially and specifically stand for, those three words seem to me accurately and appropriately to represent your record and your achievement up to date. There is still a long road, probably a very long and difficult road, ahead. You have given concrete evidence that you can, and clear indication that you will—to the end—meet the test.

Other speakers will have dealt with the statistics of the expansion and production achieved by you in this time of war. I confine myself to the simple statement that this well-merited honor stands as a splendid example to our country and, more than that, it stands as a ringing plea, a plea that this great record of yours, this record of strikeless effort, efficiency, and effectiveness, this record of almost unexcelled expansion and progressive intensiveness in production be emulated

<sup>1</sup> Delivered by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew at the Remington Arms Company, Bridgeport, Conn., and broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company.



from end to end of our embattled but still groping land.

Our still groping land. Groping for what? Well, I will try to tell you of my impressions on returning home after long and difficult years abroad. From many talks with many different elements of our people I sense the most earnest desire of all to contribute, individually and collectively, their maximum potentialities of service to our national effort toward winning this war. But many of those with whom I have talked seem to have no real comprehension of what we are up against, no real comprehension that we are not fighting distant enemies merely to preserve our national "interests" but, in fact, to preserve our national life—our existence as a free and sovereign people. Make no mistake about this. I know at least one of our enemies intimately, the Japanese, and I know beyond peradventure that the dearest wish and intention of that enemy is so to extend their victories and conquests and power that ultimately they will be in a position to subject us also to the status of the people of the lands already conquered. That means just one thing. Our freedom, the freedom of our priceless American heritage, disappears. Yes, that is their dearest wish: to control not only their Oriental neighbors but Occidental peoples, especially those of America. Megalomania—if you will—but it's true. Hitler suffers from the same disease, and it needs no doctor to diagnose the symptoms. "It can't happen here." But, alas, it can. Pearl Harbor couldn't happen. But it did. And all the rest of it will happen if some of our countrymen continue to grope—to grope blindfold for the facts which are clear before them if they will only remove the bandage from their eyes. Little by little I hope to bring before my fellow countrymen the salient facts concerning the widely misunderstood effectiveness and power and the all-out, do-or-die, fanatical spirit of the Japanese military machine against which we are fighting today. Unless that effectiveness and power and spirit are correctly assessed by the American people as a whole, our road to victory will be doubly long and hard and bloody.

And now, another side of the picture. Many have said to me that the American people are

ready but that our leaders must show us the way. Show the way? If anyone feels that our leaders have not pointed out the way, let him read again and again the statements and declarations of our President, of our Secretary of State and others of our high officials, with the fullest support and cooperation of many other leaders of public thought. Haven't our leaders month in and month out given us our bearings, charted our course, told us what lay ahead, what we now are fighting for, and what we may expect if we fail in that fight? Haven't they asked for our maximum efforts in production, for our individual and collective self-sacrifice of the non-essentials of life, for hard thinking and resolute action on our part, not in terms of our daily convenience but of our daily contribution? Why waste invaluable time and energy in bickering about details, about non-essentials? Why not let come to the fore and give full play to our American initiative and resourcefulness and the inherent toughness of earlier difficult days? A very great number of our fellow countrymen are imbued with the finest spirit of self-sacrifice and determination to go all out in their war effort. They are wide-awake and functioning to their full capacities. Others among our fellow countrymen are similarly eager to serve but are not yet fully awake to the realities of the situation. They have failed to analyze the dangers which confront us or to realize the full grimness and potential desperate demands of this war which we are waging actually to preserve our liberty—waging to preserve the very principle of liberty. Others among our fellow countrymen are quite simply still asleep.

Let me merely say to you this. Since coming to Washington I have seen at close hand, personally and intimately, the grim determination and decisiveness of those leaders of ours. The problems which they have to face are among the greatest and most difficult in the history of our Nation. But those problems, one by one, are being faced and dealt with in that very spirit of determination and decisiveness which fills me with patriotic pride. I was in Washington in 1917. The war effort of our country then was amateurish compared with our war effort now. I have talked directly with the officers of our

joint Chiefs of Staff, with large groups of our Army and Navy officers, with the production management, with the members of our strategic services, and with many others from the President down. Some of their problems seem almost insuperable, but the spirit of their determination to solve those problems is absolutely invincible, and they are solving them, hour by hour and day by day. If only our people, our people as a whole, will realize the dangers which we are up against, what we stand to lose by failure, what we must and will gain by victory—if only our people as a whole will get in and push to the maximum of their several capacities!

Do you know what use the foreign propaganda radio stations are making of this groping of the American people? They constantly broadcast our disunity, our domestic bickerings, our strikes and political schisms. Every instance of such disunity that appears in our press is avidly seized upon and amplified and flaunted throughout the enemy countries. They believe or pretend to believe—those enemies of ours—that we are an effete nation, reared in the lap of personal comfort, vitiated by luxury, unable to meet the supreme test of war.

You, the employers and managers and workers of this company, are proving the utter futility and falsity of that propaganda. Your record and accomplishments stand forth for all to see. May your example inspire others from end to end of our beloved land.

And now a word about the Japanese, especially the Japanese workers. To you, I am sure there is nothing unusual about free workers and free management assembling in a free country. Benjamin Franklin once said that we never miss the water until the well runs dry. I have spent the last 10 years in a country where the well of liberty has always been dry. A meeting such as this in Tokyo or Osaka or Nagoya would be unthinkable. Neither in those cities nor anywhere else in Japan is the worker more than an unresisting pawn of the militarists who are driving his country to destruction.

Indeed, I can picture the worker of Japan only in his working clothes, bearing upon his back a huge Japanese character, the name of his employer. Each man bears upon his back

this rubber stamp, a symbol of his servitude, a symbol of the fact that he is merely an impersonal tool in the hands of those who rule his country's destiny—a tool to be used indiscriminately and without regard for his personal and individual well-being.

The Japanese worker has nothing to say about his wages, which before the war were barely enough for his subsistence and still undoubtedly are. He has nothing to say about his hours, which are long and back-breaking. If he has any union at all, it dare not lift its voice. It has been driven underground by the brutal methods of the "thought control" police. In fact, there is almost nothing that he has any say about, from the moment that he comes into the world until the moment when, worn out by unhealthful working conditions, long hours, and poor diet, he takes his leave of it forever.

This is what it means to be a worker in Japan. This, or far worse, is what it means to be a worker in any country which falls before Japan's armed forces.

Yet we must not be misled by the abject poverty and regimentation of our enemies. The conditions I have described would lead free Americans to revolt. But Japan is a country far different from our own in every conceivable way. Under these conditions the Japanese workers have docilely toiled to build a military machine which has swept across eastern Asia like a tidal wave and will sweep still farther if allowed to do so.

The Japanese people have been accustomed to regimentation since the very birth of their nation. There are Japanese living today who were born when their country was still a feudal land, when every feudal lord held the power of life and death over his so-called common people. We in the West shook off feudalism many centuries ago. In Japan it existed so recently that it has left a vast heritage of almost prostrate subservience to birth and authority.

The men who rule Japan today have taken full advantage of the docility of the Japanese people to create a formidable military and economic machine. If a man will yield himself to hypnotism, it is as easy to convince him that he is a roaring tiger as to make him believe

he is a gentle lamb. The Japanese militarists have hypnotized their fellow countrymen into believing they are roaring tigers, and they will continue to try to act like tigers until the black spell has been broken.

These ruthless architects of aggression have carried out their plans with diabolical cleverness. Their campaign of propaganda has been long and incessant. Even Japan's handicaps have been used to strengthen her for war. The low standard of living of the Japanese people, for example, has been used to inure them to a Spartan life. Today the Japanese soldier on the fighting front, the Japanese sailor in his cramped ship, and the Japanese worker in his gloomy factory can alike live on a diet so meager that any American on the same diet would soon collapse. The traditional subservience to authority has been used to lead the Japanese workers to accept a degree of regimentation which in some respects exceeds that of better known Nazi Germany. And this regimented industrial machine has been turned to one purpose: the production of the tools of war. The very failure of Japan's war against China has been used to induce the Japanese people to accept placidly severe measures of control and rationing—measures of such severity that without the psychology of war they would surely lead to revolt.

Above all, the men who rule Japan have used their efficient propaganda machine to instil in every Japanese a fanatical devotion to his country. Even those who hate their nation's entry into this present war have buried their personal feelings. Even they have come to accept the belief that the future of their country depends upon the outcome. We would be deluding ourselves if we believed that any personal sacrifices which the Japanese people might be called upon to make would lead to any cracking of their morale. Yamato Damashi, the spirit of Japan, has been stronger during recent months than ever before. The undeniable successes of their Armies, sweeping across Malaya, Burma, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, and many of the islands of the southwest Pacific, have given them tremendous confidence in their ability to win. They know that they have a

long and difficult fight before them. They believe that by grim endurance they will grasp victory.

This confidence is based not only on the successes of their own forces but on false contempt for the fighting ability of their enemies. The Japanese are well aware of the technical achievements of the Western powers—so well aware, indeed, that they have taken many of these achievements and adapted them to their own use. They are well aware of the high standard of living of Western peoples. But they believe that this high standard has brought a softness—even a degeneracy—to Western civilization. They believe that we Americans and our allies are too complacent, too well fed to be willing to make the sacrifices necessary for victory.

This is the real challenge to America—the challenge of a people who have been hypnotized into believing that democracy weakens those who possess it, that a high standard of living weakens those who enjoy it, that peace and the love of peace weaken those who cherish them. It may come as a shock to some of us to realize how scornful of us are those with whom our relations have been too often governed by a careless sense of superiority. Too long have we nurtured the illusion that the Japanese is an insignificant person whose achievements are poor imitations of our own achievements. The Japanese is physically small, but he is sturdy. We might say that he is half starved, but he is Spartan. He is imitative, but he is also capable of adapting himself easily and quickly to new conditions and new weapons. He is subservient, but his very subserviency is the expression of a fanatical loyalty toward his country and his Emperor. He is a clever and dangerous enemy—one who will compel us to use all the intelligence and all the strength of which we are capable in order to bring about his defeat.

And as for us, what is our answer to this challenge from across the Pacific? What is our reply to these little islanders who believe that we are weak and of divided mind in our hour of peril?



I do not know that I have been back in the United States long enough to have a final answer to this question. But I do believe that I have seen enough and talked to enough people to get something of the feel of my native country in this year of crisis. Perhaps the very fact that I have been away from America for some time may enable me to see somewhat more clearly the changes which have taken place in the transition from peace to war than if I had been here to live through them from day to day.

No one returning to this country after a long absence can fail to be impressed by the way our great industrial capacity has been converted to the production of munitions. No one can fail to be impressed by the vast armies which are being mustered around us and the great fleets which are being hammered into shape. But we have by no means neared the limits of achievement. What we have done to date we have accomplished through the comparatively easy, first stages of transformation of our industrial machinery and our vast store of manpower from the purposes of peace to those of war. We are like a football team running through its practice plays against the scrubs. The players carry out their assignments; but the punch, the determined plunge which brings victory in the big game, is lacking. We must pull ourselves up short. We must stop groping. Let us make no mistake. This is the real thing, played for keeps. An easy-going transformation is not enough. Our effort must be an extraordinary one—one which exceeds anything that we have undertaken heretofore. In winning this broad continent which is our heritage, in preserving it from attack within and without, the American people in the past have performed the tasks of giants. Today we face the greatest task in our history.

A friend of mine recently wrote me: "You will find this country sound in feeling, but still unable to realize that we are involved in a desperate war."

I understand very well how difficult it is for the people of this country, many thousands of miles from the fronts where the actual fighting is taking place, to realize fully just what this war means. I myself sometimes find it difficult

to believe that but a few short weeks ago I was, for all practical purposes, a prisoner in a country ruled by fanatics determined to destroy the United States and all that she stands for. But we must not allow this remoteness from the battle front to lull us into a sense of false security. This is war to the finish. The Japanese understand this—peasants as well as admirals and generals. They have gambled everything on their belief that we are too soft, too divided among ourselves, to stand before the fury of their attack—indeed a furious attack. This war was bred by fanatical militarism. That fanaticism is being met now by the heroism and the righteous fury of our own air forces, by dauntless frontal attack by our marines, by the ships, the guns, and the heroic men of our Navies and our Armies. I need not recount for you how our men on the firing lines face to face with the enemy, and our women behind those lines—with their spirit, determination, effectiveness, and sacrifice—are beating back the enemy's ambitious will to conquer. They at the fighting fronts can handle anything the Japanese can send against them if, and it is an important "if", each and every one of us—you and I—gives them his utmost support. The ruthless will which is driving the Japanese Nation toward conquest knows neither gentleness nor mercy. It is utterly ruthless, utterly cruel, and utterly blind to any of the values which make up our civilization. The only way to stop that will is to destroy it.

It is up to each one of us, to every American, to see the picture as a whole, to realize that we are fighting for our individual and national existence and for everything that each one of us holds dear, to gain from that realization inspiration, zeal, courage, and determination to harness all our energies into a tremendous effort, an epochal effort that will make our victory sure. Each individual must pour out everything which he has to accomplish his individual task at hand and to make the most of every opportunity for service. Each and every one of us must realize that through his individual and collective efforts new and broader and more effective avenues of service will steadily be opened up, and thus each and all of us will gain the



opportunity to contribute in ever-increasing measure to getting the job done with maximum speed and with maximum effectiveness.

This is our task—the task of our own great country and of our Allies of the United Nations. Let us stop groping. It is a task in which you, employers and workers of America, have an immense part, a vital part to play. Play it well. If you fail—please mark my words—you pass

# ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN, SEPTEMBER 18

[Released to the press September 18]

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: <sup>1</sup>

The privilege of attending this important gathering is highly appreciated, and I wish at once to express my hearty thanks for the welcome that you have so kindly and generously accorded me. If the fighting spirit of our Nation is typified by the spirit of this great meeting in your progressive city of Syracuse, we need not fear for the eventual outcome of the war.

In November 1939, at a time when the Japanese Army was floundering unsuccessfully in China, I wrote in my diary:

"To await the hoped-for discrediting in Japan of the Japanese Army and the Japanese military system is to await the millenium. The Japanese Army is no protuberance like the tail of a dog, which might be cut off to prevent the tail from wagging the dog. It is inextricably bound up with the fabric of the entire nation. Certainly there are plenty of Japanese who dislike the Army's methods; there is plenty of restiveness at the wholesale impressment of young men to fight in China, at the death and crippling of many, and at the restrictions and handicaps in everyday life entailed by the expenses of the China campaign. But that the Army can be discredited in the eyes of the people to a degree where its power and prestige will become so effectively undermined as to deprive it of control, or at least of its preponderant influence in shaping national policy, is an hypothesis which I believe no one conversant with Japan and the Japanese would for a moment entertain.

<sup>1</sup> Delivered by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew at a war-rally luncheon at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., and broadcast over the red network of the National Broadcasting Company.

into slavery and all America passes into slavery with you. But you will not fail; we will not fail, because we are free men living in a free country, able and determined that we, our country, shall remain free, that our homes, our traditions, our civilization, our principles, our standards, our humanity shall remain free, and that henceforth we shall also be and shall remain secure.

Should a *coup d'état* occur in Japan through social upheaval, there is little doubt that it would lead immediately to a ruthless military dictatorship."

That entry in my diary was almost three years ago. A good deal of water has run under the mill since then, but those comments are just as true today as they were then—except in one fundamental respect. I then wrote that the Japanese Army was inextricably bound up with the life of the people, and when I wrote of the Army I alluded to the whole great military machine which includes the Navy too. So it is today. From every village and farm and factory and home, sons and brothers and fellow workers have been taken for military or naval service throughout the nation. That whole machine is closely integrated with every phase of the national life. But I also wrote at that time that that military machine could not be discredited in the eyes of the people. Today I amend that statement. The Japanese military machine can and will be discredited in the eyes of the Japanese people, and we, the United States of America, will bring that about.

Two questions. First, why? Answer: because until it is so discredited, permanent peace never can and never will be restored in the Pacific area. Second, how? Answer: by utter and complete defeat by the armed forces of the United States of America and of the other United Nations. Only when that Japanese military machine is rendered physically impotent, physically incapable of carrying on its far-flung campaign of crushing and conquering and enslaving—yes, literally enslaving—those who fall beneath the wheels of its ruthless and utterly pitiless car of juggernaut, only then will the

Japanese people as a whole come to the realization that crime does not pay, that they have been forced to follow false gods, and that the ways of peace are in all respects preferable to the ways of war. And when that time comes—as it assuredly will come in due course—many a Japanese, many a patriotic and loyal Japanese, loyal to his Emperor, loyal to the spirits of his ancestors, and loyal to his nation, yet who did not want this war, who had nothing whatever to do with the bringing on of this war, will sigh with profoundest relief. And this I say with 10 long years of intimate knowledge and experience of Japan and all her works.

Now how is that defeat to be brought about? Our strategists and tacticians will take care of that. As a layman in military and naval matters, I should say that two main courses will have to be followed simultaneously. First, the gradual but progressive dislodgement of the Japanese forces from the bases and areas that they have temporarily occupied. You know from the published reports what our marines, our sailors, our soldiers, our ships, and our planes are doing in the South Seas today. They have a tough job ahead, but they themselves are made of iron. They will not fail. Second, the gradual but progressive destruction of the Japanese Navy, merchant marine, and air force—producing an attrition which must finally so reduce and weaken their combatant power and their attenuated lines of supply that the homeland will be isolated from every area which they have occupied. This will not be the end, but it will be the beginning of the end. Let us leave the *coup de grâce* to our tacticians. They will not fail.

And how about the rest of us? Shall we fail? Shall we fail so to integrate our war effort into the life of the Nation that our men and boys, valiantly fighting overseas against that all-powerful and equally valiant enemy, shall be deprived of a single ship or plane or gun or shell which might have reached them but did not reach them because in some respects our efforts at home had been geared to our creditable but not our maximum capacity? Aye, there's the rub. To attain our maximum capacity—our maximum collective capacity to be attained only

if and when every one of us, hour by hour and day by day, exerts his maximum individual capacity.

Burns once wrote: "And if I seek oblivion of a day, so shorten I the stature of my soul." Let us readjust those lines: "And if I seek oblivion of a day, so lengthen I the travail of my land." Can there be any man or woman in our great embattled Nation who seeks even a day's oblivion when his country is in dire peril, as it surely is today?

The other day a friend, an intelligent American, said to me: "Of course there must be ups and downs in this war; we can't expect victories every day. But it's merely a question of time before Hitler will go down to defeat before the steadily growing power of the combined air and naval and military forces of the United Nations—and then we'll mop up the Japs." Mark well those words, please: "And then we'll mop up the Japs."

My friends, let's get down to brass tacks. I know Germany; I lived there for nearly 10 years. I came out on the last train with my chief, Ambassador Gerard, when in 1917 we broke relations with Germany and shortly afterwards were forced to declare war on that aggressor. I know the Germans well: truculent and bullying and domineering when on the crest of the wave; demoralized in defeat. The Germans cracked in 1918. I have steadfastly believed and I believe today that when the tide of battle turns against them, as it assuredly will turn, they will crack again.

I know Japan; I lived there for 10 years. I know the Japanese intimately. The Japanese will not crack. They will not crack morally or psychologically or economically, even when eventual defeat stares them in the face. They will pull in their belts another notch, reduce their rations from a bowl to a half-bowl of rice, and fight to the bitter end. Only by utter physical destruction or utter exhaustion of their men and materials can they be defeated. That is the difference between the Germans and the Japanese. That is what we are up against in fighting Japan.

That gives food for thought, doesn't it? You who have never lived in Japan can have no con-

ception of the overweening confidence of the Japanese Army and Navy, their overweening ambition, and their determination to conquer and subjugate portions of the Occident just as they already have temporarily possessed themselves of large sections of the Orient. You realize that the Japanese are already in the Aleutian Islands, don't you? Not far from Alaska. Not so far from other parts of our country. Our own armed forces are dealing with that situation. I mention it merely as a concrete indication of what the armed forces of Japan hope to do and what they intend to do—and what they will do if they can: first to bomb important American centers and then, eventually, invade America.

And let us not allow ourselves to be deluded into thinking that these hopes are merely pipe dreams, impossible of fulfilment. The Japanese may seem to us fanatics and, at times, barbarians. But in building their Army they have been extremely practical and level-headed, forging a military nation which today must be recognized as one of the most formidable in the world.

Let me tell you a little story which throws light upon the spirit which animates these grim warriors. Last year when our country and Japan were still at peace I received from the Chinese Government the name of a Japanese who had been taken prisoner in China and who wished his family at home in Japan to know that he was alive and well. I communicated the information to the Government in Tokyo and received, in due course, the official reply. It was brief and to the point. The Japanese Government was not interested in receiving such information. So far as they, the Government, were concerned, and also so far as his own family was concerned, that man was officially dead. Were he to be recognized as a prisoner of war, shame would be brought upon not only his own family but his government and his nation. "Victory or death" is no mere slogan for these soldiers. It is a plain, matter-of-fact description of the military policy which controls their forces from the highest generals to the newest recruit. The man who allows himself to be captured has disgraced himself and his country.

Let us take a somewhat more intimate and extensive look at this Army which today is hoping to bivouac on the White House lawn. One of the best and most accurate assessments of that Army as it exists today was prepared by our assistant military attaché in Tokyo, Lieutenant Colonel C. Stanton Babcock, and I believe that no better conception of that Army can be conveyed to you than by my presenting, sometimes verbatim, some of the facts and comments set forth in that report.

The Japanese Army has one great advantage over her enemies in the Far East: the advantage of five years of hard fighting in the China War. They have paid dearly for it. Estimates of their casualties run as high as a million men. But for this grim price in blood they obtained a proving ground where they could build a tough, veteran army trained in that greatest of all military schools, war itself.

But the Japanese were not content with this. They gave their men further training in special areas where the terrain and climatic conditions approximate those in the regions where they were to fight. The units and commanders for the various sectors were selected months in advance and put to work. The Malayan Army trained in Hainan and Indochina, the Philippine force in Formosa, and both units practiced landing operations during the late summer and fall of 1941 along the south China coast. Even the divisions chosen to attack Hong Kong were given rigorous training in night fighting and in storming pillboxes in the hills near Canton. So realistic were these maneuvers that the troops are reported to have suffered "a number of casualties".

The Japanese High Command was able to make these careful preparations because of years of study of the areas where they expected to wage future campaigns. This study was based on a first-class espionage system. Japanese commentators have not even attempted to hide the fact that the High Command was fully informed for a year before the war of the strength, dispositions, and likely plans of their potential enemies. A good deal of this information is said to have been obtained by "observing" maneuvers in the Philippines and in Malaya. We can seri-



ously question whether much of this information was gathered by official observers. The eyes of the High Command were probably reserve officers, disguised as humble members of the Japanese community scattered throughout the world.

In making use of this highly valuable information the various branches of the Japanese armed forces—land, sea, and air—worked together in complete unity. This was the more surprising, in as much as the great political activity of both armed services in Tokyo had led to a considerable amount of suspicion and jealousy on the home front. Apparently none of it carried over to the fighting front, for Japanese Army-Navy teamwork left nothing to be desired. "Task forces" organized during the summer of 1941 trained and worked together continuously. Details of command, supply, and other matters which might have given rise to controversy were carefully worked out in advance and clearly understood by all concerned.

In developing these task forces great importance was laid upon the attainment of air superiority. Admitting frankly their enemies' greater potential air power, the Japanese nevertheless believed that they could seize, and maintain for a long time, command of the air in east Asia. Once again events proved them right. Air-force units, both of the Army and of the Navy, concentrated their strength against enemy air fields, and not until the opposing air strength was thoroughly crushed was any considerable part of the available Japanese forces diverted to other missions.

The use of dive and light bombers as a kind of long-range artillery was closely patterned on German tactics, as the Japanese themselves admit. This flying artillery was especially effective in the early stages of the Malayan campaign, where the terrain made observation difficult and the emplacement of large numbers of ground batteries was virtually impossible.

The Japanese have borrowed more from the Germans than their tactics in the use of dive and light bombers. Like the Nazi High Command, they refuse to admit that there are any natural obstacles which their forces cannot cross. How

often have the German Armies shown how the Allied commanders had made the mistaken assumption that terrain which is merely difficult is impassable! In their lightning campaigns of last winter the Japanese made the same point over and over again. Indeed, the Japanese themselves have said that their tactics have frequently been based on the principle of attacking through a particular area in the knowledge that their enemies have been lulled into a false sense of security and complacency by the very assumption of its impassability. And the Japanese emphasize the disastrous effect on the defenders' morale once a so-called impregnable area has been pierced.

But above all, according to both the Japanese themselves and outside observers, the most important factor contributing to Japanese victories is the spirit which permeates all the armed forces of the Empire. This spirit, recognized by competent military men as the most vital intangible factor in achieving victory, has been nourished and perpetuated since the foundation of the modern Japanese Army. The High Command have counted heavily on the advantages that this would give Japan over her less aggressive enemies. They were well aware of the psychological effect produced on the British, the Dutch, and the Americans by reliance on defense. They put great store in the flabbiness produced in the white man after nearly a century of easy and luxurious life in the Far East. They attached great importance to the disunity in the United States over the war issue and counted on an appreciable interval before an aroused nation could find itself and develop a fighting spirit of its own. By that time, they still feel, Japan will be in complete control of all east Asia.

The Japanese themselves have developed a tremendous fighting spirit in their armed services and people alike. Indeed, the Japanese armed services and the Japanese Nation have become so closely identified that it is difficult to tell where one stops and the other begins. Every Japanese male, of course, must perform military service under a system of universal conscription. Thus, in every family the father or son or



brother has served or is serving in the Army or Navy. Every house in Japan, down to the lowliest hovel, proudly flies the Japanese flag at its front door when one of its men is in military service.

The people of Japan are wholly united in their support of their armed forces and of this war simply because it is declared to be the will of the Emperor. To oppose the will of the Throne, the will of the Son of Heaven, is unthinkable in Japan. Disloyalty to the Emperor, too, would shame their own ancestors; and ancestor worship, the patriotic faith called Shintoism, is the fundamental faith of the entire country.

Not, I hasten to add, that the Japanese Government has ever succeeded in obtaining universal conformity among its subjects. Even among the Japanese there are a few bold spirits who are unwilling to accept dictation from above and who insist on thinking for themselves. There could be no attitude more dangerous to an autocracy, and all such thoughts are labeled by the Japanese police as "dangerous thoughts". Many a Japanese finds himself in a solitary prison cell, undergoing long months of intensive investigation, on the basis of a mere indiscreet word uttered in the hearing of some stranger or even friend.

We may well ask ourselves how so many of our people came to pay so little attention to this formidable military machine, a machine which dominated the lives of the Japanese people long before Pearl Harbor. Partly, of course, we can lay it to our remoteness as a nation from the place where this machine was in action. This remoteness served not only to keep us from obtaining first-hand impressions of the activities of the Japanese Army but also to lull us into a false sense of security. Many believed that because the Pacific was between us and Japan we were safe. That thought was relentlessly hammered home here in America by the head-in-the-sand school of political leaders. I may add that it was with considerable joy that the leaders of Japan observed what I am sure was the unintentional cooperation of the American isolationists in Japan's plans to fool us. Often

have I seen the public speeches of those isolationists flaunted under big headlines in the Japanese press.

Nevertheless, the Japanese ability in deception and concealment played a very considerable part in keeping our people ignorant of the true meaning of what was going on in eastern Asia. Many, for example, took the apparent failure of the Japanese Army to drive to victory in the four years of the China War as evidence of the weakness and inefficiency of the Japanese military forces. It has become more and more apparent since Pearl Harbor that, however much we hoped for peace in Asia, the Japanese themselves throughout the China War were husbanding their resources for the greater struggle which they felt lay beyond. In this connection, the Japanese budget figures released to the press are extremely interesting. They indicate that only 40 percent of the appropriation voted to the defense forces was expended for the conduct of the so-called China Incident. Sixty percent—nearly two thirds of the total appropriation—was used to prepare the services and the industrial plants for the greater emergency yet to come. Similarly, of the materials and weapons furnished the services, only one fifth was sent to China—the rest being used to expand and modernize the armies and fleets which were to be called upon when the super-war really broke.

Oversimplified and inconclusive though these figures are, the Japanese themselves nevertheless use them to support their promise that the war in China has left Japan stronger rather than weaker and in a better position than ever before to strike at her enemies.

Nevertheless, despite its strength Japan's new empire should certainly not be considered invulnerable. It has definite weaknesses which, if we take full advantage of them, will lead ultimately to the collapse of her whole position.

Japan, despite an unparalleled expansion over an area of many thousands of square miles in the campaigns of the past winter, has not succeeded in removing strong Allied positions on the flanks of her defensive chain. It is, of course, an axiom of conquest that each time you

advance you are creating a future need for a further advance to protect your new position. Nevertheless, Japan hoped that by her concerted campaigns she could drive her enemies back to such a distance that she would be able to halt her forces on natural defensive lines.

This she has not been able to do. The United Nations still hold bases on and from which it is possible for them to organize and launch striking forces to attack the Japanese positions, both new and old. These will be used amply and effectively as the war progresses.

And finally, it must be considered a weakness of the Japanese defensive ring that communications and transport must be carried on very largely by water. As we have seen only too clearly here at home, sea-borne communications are extremely vulnerable to attack. At worst they may be cut; at best they compel the defensive country to divert much of her naval strength to convoy and anti-submarine patrol. Japan is not a country which can replace her shipping losses easily, and it may well turn out that the steady attrition of her shipping, both mercantile and naval, may play a considerable part in her ultimate defeat.

But let me emphasize once again that these weaknesses will certainly not of themselves cause Japan to be defeated. They must be ex-

ploited—taken advantage of—by determined aggressive action by the United Nations. And that in turn can come about only if our Government has the determined and aggressive support of every one of us here at home. For in the ultimate analysis victory or defeat does not rest in the hands of fighting men thousands of miles away. It does not rest with the generals and the admirals. It does not depend upon the Government in Washington. Victory depends upon us who are gathered here—ourselves and our millions of fellow countrymen who make up the American people.

The strength of the Japanese people lies in their fanatical obedience to authority. The great strength of the American people lies in their ability to think and act for themselves without waiting for orders from above. Our fathers tamed a continent without waiting for someone to tell them how to do it. It took no directive from the High Command to call the Minute Men from their plows to battle. We ourselves can do no less. Let us not wait for our Government to do all our thinking for us. Our leaders in Washington already bear an immense burden. Let us not add to it by expecting them to lead us by the hand every step of the road to victory.

Let us remember one thing: it is our war.

## NEGOTIATIONS FOR RELIEF TO AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR HELD BY JAPAN

[Released to the press September 18]

Immediately following the Japanese occupation of the Philippine Islands, efforts were made by the American Red Cross to locate a neutral ship of sufficient cargo capacity and cruising radius for the carriage of prisoner-of-war supplies to the Far East, including the Philippine Islands.

In the spring a suitable vessel was located, the Swedish ship *Vasaland*, then at Gothenburg. Efforts made by the American Red Cross through the International Red Cross to secure the assent of the German authorities to the departure of this ship from the Baltic proved

fruitless, following which the *Kanangoora*, a Swedish vessel now on the Pacific coast, was chartered with the expectation that it could be used for this purpose.

Supplementing the repeated efforts of the American Red Cross, made through the intermediary of the International Red Cross, to obtain from the Japanese Government a guaranty of safe conduct for this ship to carry relief supplies for American prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japanese custody, messages dated July 30, August 29, and September 18, 1942, respectively, were sent by the Secretary of State to the Japanese Government through the

Swiss Government representing American interests in Japan. The message dated August 29 was printed in the *Bulletin* of September 5, 1942, page 741. The texts of the other messages read as follows:

"JULY 30, 1942.

"Please request that Swiss Minister Tokyo be instructed to press for consent of Japanese Government to voyage from San Francisco to Manila via Kobe, Shanghai and Hong Kong of Swedish motorship *Kanangoora* which is being chartered by American Red Cross and operated by the International Red Cross to carry supplies for prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Far East. Please expedite report."

"SEPTEMBER 18, 1942.

"The Government of the United States has noted the Japanese Government's statement that it has never refused and will not refuse in the future to accept and to deliver parcels containing foodstuffs and clothing as provided for under Article 37 of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention and is gratified to have official confirmation that supplies sent by the American Red Cross on the exchange ships will be distributed to American prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japan, in the Philippines, and in other areas under Japanese occupation.

"The Government of the United States also has noted the statement of the Japanese Government that it must maintain for the moment its refusal to allow, for strategic reasons, any vessel to cross the western Pacific and that the Japanese Government has no intention of sending to Lourenço Marques Japanese ships other than the exchange vessels.

"The Government of the United States desires, however, to point out that the supplies already sent to the Philippine Islands are insufficient in quantity adequately to satisfy the continuing needs of American prisoners of war and civilian internees detained by the Japanese authorities there. Furthermore, sufficient cargo space is not available on the exchange vessels to permit the shipment of sufficient supplementary sup-

plies to serve the continuing needs of American nationals detained by the Japanese authorities in the Philippine Islands and in other areas under Japanese occupation.

"The Government of the United States, therefore, proposes again that the Japanese Government consent to the appointment of a neutral International Red Cross Committee delegate in the Philippine Islands to whom funds might be sent from the United States to be used in the purchase of local produce for distribution among American nationals in Japanese custody there. This Government confidently expects that as soon as the strategic reasons which the Japanese Government states are at present influencing it in refusing to permit neutral vessels to cross the western Pacific are no longer controlling, the Japanese Government will give safe conduct for the shipment of supplementary supplies from this country. Until that time, however, it is only by opening a means whereby funds may be provided to and used by a neutral Red Cross representative in the Philippine Islands that American nationals in Japanese custody in the Philippines may be furnished on a continuing basis the supplementary supplies which prisoners of war are entitled to receive under the Convention, which both Governments have agreed reciprocally to apply and to extend to civilian internees. In this connection, this Government desires to point out that the dietary habits of Americans are different from those of the Japanese people and that this Government is accordingly anxious to supplement the basic Japanese rations by supplies of a type more characteristic of the usual American diet.

"The attention of the Japanese Government is drawn to the fact that International Red Cross Committee delegates are permitted to function freely in the continental United States and the Territory of Hawaii in the distribution of relief among persons of Japanese nationality detained in the United States and Hawaii.

"The Government of the United States desires to know urgently whether or not the Japanese Government will henceforth grant full reciprocity in these respects."



## REPORTED PLANS FOR CONSCRIPTION OF FRENCH LABOR FOR USE IN GERMANY

A correspondent at the press conference of the Secretary of State on September 15 asked the Secretary whether he had any comment on the policy of the Vichy Government to conscript labor for possible use in Germany. In reply the Secretary said:

"Naturally this Government has been observing with special interest the recent reports about plans of the French Government at Vichy to send many thousands of French laborers into Germany for the purpose of furnishing labor to the German Government. This action, if carried out, would be of such aid to one of our enemies as to be wholly inconsistent with France's obligations under international law. The Government here is naturally observing closely this more recent announcement about the conscription of French labor, with a view to seeing whether it is part of the plan or purpose of the original undertaking which seems to have failed, according to reports, of getting great numbers of French laborers into Germany. This Government is accordingly observing, as I say, the developments with the same special interest as the first reports to which I have referred.

"I think today too is the deadline as it is called in relation to another policy which itself is astonishing and that relates to measures taken during recent weeks by the same governmental authorities against a large number of unfortunate people who sought to obtain refuge in France in accordance with its traditional hospitality. These policies include the delivery of these unhappy people to enemies who have announced and in considerable measure executed their intention to enslave, maltreat, and eventually exterminate them under conditions of the most extreme cruelty. The details of the measures taken are so revolting and so fiendish in their nature that they defy adequate description."

## ATTEMPT TO CONSCRIPT CITIZENS OF LUXEMBOURG FOR THE GERMAN ARMY

[Released to the press September 13]

The Secretary of State, having been informed by the Minister of Luxembourg that Hitler is attempting to incorporate the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg into the Reich and to impose conscription into the German Army of the people of the Grand Duchy, an action which has brought about a general strike in Luxembourg, has sent the following note to Minister Hugues Le Gallais:

"SIR:

"The American people have followed with deep concern the attempt of the German Reich not only to force servitude upon the proud people of Luxembourg but in this, the latest effort, to compel the youth of that country to serve in the German armed forces. The answer of the people of Luxembourg to this was a general strike. German force and cruelty may crush this strike, but it can never crush the indomitable spirit of the people of Luxembourg. Whatever badge of servitude Hitler may attempt to force upon the youth of that country, the American people are confident their spirit will always remain that of free men striving for their country's independence.

"Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL"

## APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL ASSISTANT IN LONDON IN CHARGE OF ECONOMIC-WARFARE ACTIVITIES

[Released to the press September 14]

Mr. Winfield Riefler, of the Board of Economic Warfare, has been appointed Special Assistant to the American Ambassador in London, with the rank of Minister, and has arrived in London.

Mr. Riefler will supervise the activities of the Economic Warfare Division of the Embassy, the channel for communication between the Department of State, the Board of Economic



Warfare, and other United States Government agencies (except the armed forces) and the British Ministry of Economic Warfare.

Mr. Riefler spent several months in London earlier this year as a special representative of the Board of Economic Warfare, attached to the staff of the American Embassy. He has returned to London to assume the duties of his new assignment which, among others, will be to analyze, report on, and maintain representation on committees concerned with economic-warfare activities in which the United States and Great Britain are jointly engaged.

## American Republics

### ANNIVERSARIES OF INDEPENDENCE

#### BRAZIL

[Released to the press September 16]

The following telegram has been received by the Secretary of State from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil in reply to the former's telegram upon the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of Brazil:<sup>1</sup>

"SEPTEMBER 14, 1942.

"At this time when the Brazilian people, together with the people of the American States and those of the other free and civilized nations, is fighting against aggression in defense of the ideals of justice and freedom, it was a special pleasure to me to receive the congratulations which Your Excellency was so good as to send to my Government and to me personally on the occasion of the anniversary of Brazil's independence. Thanking you once more for your demonstration of solidarity, I beg you to accept the wishes which I express for Your Excellency's personal happiness.

OSWALDO ARANHA"

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin* of September 12, 1942, p. 752.

#### CHILE

[Released to the press September 18]

The following telegram was sent by the President of the United States to His Excellency Juan Antonio Ríos, President of the Republic of Chile, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the declaration of independence of Chile:

"SEPTEMBER 18, 1942.

"Upon this anniversary of the declaration of the independence of Chile it gives me pleasure to send to Your Excellency my most cordial greetings and sincere wishes for the progress and prosperity of your great country. The people of the United States share with the people of Chile and with the other free peoples of the world a common responsibility to uphold the principles of democracy and those individual freedoms which are the essence of a progressive civilization.

"I look forward with pleasure to Your Excellency's approaching visit and feel confident that it will serve to strengthen still further the ties of friendship already uniting our countries.

"Accept [etc.] FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

#### COSTA RICA

[Released to the press September 16]

The text of a telegram from the President of the United States to His Excellency Dr. Don Rafael Angel Calderón Guardia, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of Costa Rica, follows:

"SEPTEMBER 15, 1942.

"In the year that has passed since the last celebration of this memorable day, our two countries have taken up arms to uphold with other free countries in this hemisphere, and throughout the world, the sacred principles and the priceless human heritage which our two peoples are proud to share. In a spirit of more than usual solemnity I send to you and to the Costa Rican people my warm greetings and good wishes and those of the people of the

United States on this anniversary of the independence of Costa Rica.

"The United States has noted with admiration the vigor with which Costa Rica has answered the challenge of aggression and contributed to the struggle which can only end in our common victory.

"With most cordial personal remembrances and good wishes for your health and prosperity.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

#### EL SALVADOR

[Released to the press September 16]

The text of a telegram from the President of the United States to His Excellency General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, President of the Republic of El Salvador, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of El Salvador, follows:

"SEPTEMBER 15, 1942.

"On the anniversary of the independence of El Salvador, I am glad to extend to you and your people my warmest greetings and felicitations.

"Today, our two countries together with other free nations throughout the world are allied in the cause of freedom, which has been everywhere challenged by barbarous enemies who seek to destroy it. On this day of Salvadoran independence, I assure you that the significant contribution of your government and of the people of El Salvador toward this great cause will hasten the day, when, through our united efforts, we shall achieve the final victory and restore to their rightful place those principles for which we are fighting.

"I take [etc.] FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

#### GUATEMALA

[Released to the press September 16]

The text of a telegram from the President of the United States to His Excellency General Jorge Ubico, President of the Republic of

Guatemala, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of Guatemala, follows:

"SEPTEMBER 15, 1942.

"On the occasion of the 121st anniversary of the independence of Guatemala, I am especially happy to send to you and to the people of Guatemala heartiest congratulations and best wishes for myself and for the people of the United States. Guatemala and the United States, together with the free nations of the whole world, are united in a bitter struggle against barbarous enemies seeking to destroy the very freedoms which we celebrate with you today. We are confident of victory, since truth is invincible.

"The spirit and ideals which motivated the Guatemalan people to assert their independence more than a century ago, find new expression in the notable contributions of Guatemala to the common war effort of the United Nations.

"Ideals to which we reconsecrate ourselves on these national holidays are the surest guarantee of our common triumph.

"I take [etc.] FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

#### HONDURAS

[Released to the press September 16]

The text of a telegram from the President of the United States to His Excellency General Tiburcio Carías Andino, President of the Republic of Honduras, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of Honduras, follows:

"SEPTEMBER 15, 1942.

"On this memorable anniversary, I am glad to send to you, and to the Honduran people, my cordial greetings and good wishes and those of the people of the United States.

"The celebration of the day of the independence of Honduras exalts principles and ideals held in common by our two countries. In their defense they have now joined with other free countries in the American hemisphere and throughout the world.

"In the noble spirit of this day, Honduras is contributing valiantly to the steadily growing answer that free peoples must make and are making to the brutal challenge of aggression. Animated by this spirit, we shall go forward to victory.

"I take [etc.] FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

#### NICARAGUA

[Released to the press September 16]

The text of a telegram from the President of the United States to His Excellency General Anastasio Somoza, President of the Republic of Nicaragua upon the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of Nicaragua, follows:

"SEPTEMBER 15, 1942.

"On this anniversary of the independence of Nicaragua our two countries are joined with other free countries in this hemisphere, and throughout the world, in armed resistance to a mighty attempt to stamp out the very spirit that animates the celebration of such a day. With a solemn sense of the significance of this anniversary, and with a deep sentiment of friendship, I send to you and to the Nicaraguan people my warm greetings and felicitations and those of the people of the United States.

"Under the inspiration of the ideals exalted by this celebration, Nicaragua has made vigorous reply to the challenge of aggression. I am confident that, under the same noble inspiration, our countries will press on to final victory.

"I take [etc.] FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

#### RUBBER AGREEMENT WITH PANAMA

[Released to the press September 14]

The signing of a rubber agreement with Panama was announced on September 14 by the Department of State, the Rubber Reserve Company, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

Under the terms of the agreement the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase, until December 31, 1946, all rubber produced in Panama which is not required for essential domestic needs.

#### DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT TERRA OF URUGUAY

[Released to the press September 16]

The Secretary of State, when asked for comment regarding the death of the ex-President of Uruguay, Dr. Gabriel Terra (1931-38), which occurred on September 15, said:

"He was a great and good man. He had a passion for serving the masses of the people. He did serve them faithfully and well. His record of efficient service will long stand out in the history of his country."

### The Far East

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE MUKDEN INCIDENT

[Released to the press September 17]

In response to inquiries by press correspondents as to whether he wished to comment on the anniversary of the Mukden incident, the Secretary of State made the following statement:

"September 18, as the whole world knows, marks the eleventh anniversary of a fateful step of aggression in Manchuria by the Japanese warlords. The course of aggression there embarked upon was followed by successive aggressions in Asia, Africa, and Europe and has led step by step to the present world conflict.

"The American Government and people admire sincerely the gallant resistance offered by the Government and people of China to the ruthless and lawless Japanese aggressor. We are confident that the military efforts of free peoples, which have been the inevitable answer to brutal and predatory Japanese attacks upon peaceful populations, will defeat and destroy the military caste that controls Japan.



## The Department

### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Lester S. Dame was designated an Acting Assistant Chief of the American Hemisphere Exports Office, effective September 15, 1942 (Departmental Order 1090).

Mr. Honoré Marcel Catudal was designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, effective September 16, 1942 (Departmental Order 1091).

## Treaty Information

### PUBLICATIONS

#### Agreement With Iceland

An agreement for the exchange of official publications between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Iceland was entered into by an exchange of notes dated August 17, 1942.

The agreement, which entered into effect on August 17, 1942, provides that the exchange offices for the transmission of publications shall be, on the part of the United States of America, the Smithsonian Institution, and, on the part of Iceland, the National Library of Iceland (Landsbokasafn Islands). The Library of Congress shall receive, on behalf of the United States, the publications to be exchanged, and the National Library of Iceland shall receive the publications on behalf of Iceland. Each Government furnished to the other a list of the publications which it agreed to remit, and each Government agreed to bear the postal, railroad, steamship, and other charges arising in its own country and to expedite the shipments as far as possible. The agreement will shortly be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

### STRATEGIC MATERIALS

#### Rubber Agreement With Panama

A statement regarding the signing of a rubber agreement between the United States of America and the Government of Panama appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

## Legislation

Draft of proposed provision pertaining to appropriation "Salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers": Communication from the President of the United States transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the appropriation "Salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers" contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act for the Fiscal Year 1943. [Provides funds for salary of Mr. Joseph C. Grew, until recently Ambassador to Japan.] H. Doc. 838, 77th Cong. 2 pp.

Sixth Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations: Message from the President of the United States. H. Doc. 839, 77th Cong. 30 pp.

Revenue Act of 1942: Hearings before the Committee on Finance, U. S. Senate, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H. R. 7378, an act to provide revenue, and for other purposes. (Revised.) August 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1942. Vol. 2. [Includes letters from the Secretary of State regarding tax increases on cigars and in connection with the proposed tax on imported bitters, pp. 1462 and 1811, respectively.] pp. xii, 1309-2376.

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba Signed at Washington August 24, 1934 As Amended by Supplementary Agreements Signed at Washington December 18, 1939 and at Habana December 23, 1941, and Protocol and Exchanges of Notes. Publication 1787. vi, 56 pp. 10¢.

Diplomatic List, September 1942. Publication 1795. ii, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price, 10 cents - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year

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